

# Brain in Gear

## Quick 6!



1

What castles did William build? (1 point)

2

Give 2 defensive features of this castle (1 point)

3

Name 2 features of the Marcher earldoms (2 points)

4

Who submitted at Berkhamstead?(2 points)

5

Why did William win the Battle of Hastings? (3 points)

6

Who was the strongest contender to the throne in 1066 and why? (4 points)

William I in power: securing the kingdom 1066-1087

*Learning intention:*

## How did William deal with Anglo-Saxon RESISTANCE 1068-1071?

02/02/24



Learning sequence

The submission of  
the Earls

Castles

Edwin & Morcar –  
Rebellions in the  
North

Hereward the  
Wake

The Harrying of  
the North

Land Ownership

The Revolt of the  
Earls



**Tier 3 Vocabulary**

**Definition**

**Revolt**

To take violent action against authority

**Rebellion**

An attempt to overthrow a government

**Siege**

the act of surrounding a place by an armed force to defeat those defending it

**Castleries /  
Castellan**

Units of land surrounding a (motte & bailey) castle and controlled by the governor of a castle

**Fen**

Flat, low-lying marshland area of eastern England criss-crossed by small rivers and streams

**Harry**

Persistently carry out attacks on an enemy and their territory, to lay waste, to devastate

**Razed**

Completely destroyed

# Golden Threads

This lesson's Golden Thread is:

Power

# Past Paper Questions

- 'The destruction of lives and property was the main consequence of the Harrying of the North.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following ● farmland ● threats of invasion from Denmark [16 marks] (2018)
- Describe two features of castles in Norman England [4 marks] (2019)
- 'The building of castles was the main cause of Anglo-Saxon resistance to Norman rule.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following ● motte and bailey castles ● land ownership [16 marks] (2020)
- Describe two features of the Marcher earldoms [4 marks] (2021)
- 'Loss of land was the main reason for the revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar in 1068'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following ● earldoms ● taxation [16 marks] (2021)
- 'In the years 1066-1067, the main way William established control over England was by rewarding loyalty'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following ● Anglo-Saxon earls ● castles [16 marks] (2022)
- Explain why William I ordered the Harrying of the North (1069-1070) You may use the following in your answer: ● the Danes ● York [12 marks] (2023)

# How did William DEAL WITH ANGLO-SAXON RESISTANCE 1068-1071?

- Revolt of Edwin and Morcar, 1068
- Edgar Aethling and the rebellions in the north, 1069
- Hereward the Wake and the rebellion at Ely, 1070-1071

# Background

- October 1066- William wins the Battle of Hastings
- December 1066 – becomes King after submission of the Earls
- Rewards followers with lands and creates 3 Marcher earldoms
- Builds castles to show power and dominance and to get control



William happy

William happy



## William's early success, 1066–67

In the spring of 1067, William returned to Normandy and went on a tour of his duchy to show off his triumph over the English. On this tour William showed off a group of leading Englishmen to his people. In theory, the Earls Edwin and Morcar, Edgar Aethling and Archbishop Stigand were William's guests in Normandy, but in reality they had no choice. It must have been deeply humiliating for them to travel round Normandy, knowing they were there because the English had been beaten in battle by the Normans.

King William left two men in charge of governing England – his half-brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and his good friend, William fitzOsbern. Both men were capable and efficient. They and William must have been cautiously optimistic about the future. So far Norman progress had been successful:

- The English leaders had submitted to William and had supported his coronation.
- There had been no major rebellions.
- The first castles must have over-awed the English who saw them.

However, in the summer of 1067 there was a rebellion in Kent. It was small enough for the **garrison** of Norman soldiers at Dover to deal with, but it was the first sign of dangers to come. Until now the English had been quiet, traumatised by the shock of defeat at Hastings and the heavy death-toll among the thegns, the local lords. The deaths of King Harold and his brothers had also given the Normans breathing space, depriving the English of the obvious leaders they would need if they were to fight back effectively. However, during 1067, the fight back began.

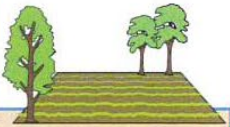
# William happy



## Bad government

While William was away, Odo of Bayeux and William FitzOsbern ruled very unfairly: they unlawfully took land from Anglo-Saxons and allowed their soldiers to rape Anglo-Saxon women.

## Causes of the revolt



## The loss of lands

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for 1067 reports: 'When William returned (from Normandy in 1067) he gave away every man's land'. William's followers grabbed more land, and William allowed this.



## Castles

Castles were resented because they were the symbol of Norman domination and the centre of Norman control over an area. **Castleries** were set up: units of land controlled by the castellan\* of a castle. The castellan could order the people in that area to provide things the castle and its garrison needed. Castle-building in towns also meant knocking down dozens, sometimes hundreds, of homes.



## Taxes

William's heavy geld tax of December 1066 was resented. It is likely that the Anglo-Saxon earls who were taken back to Normandy saw that William planned to use English wealth for the good of Normandy. They resented being made poorer so Normandy could get richer.

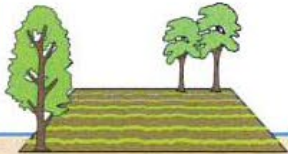




### Bad government

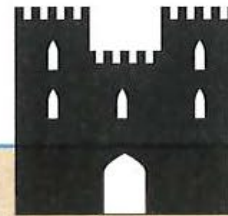
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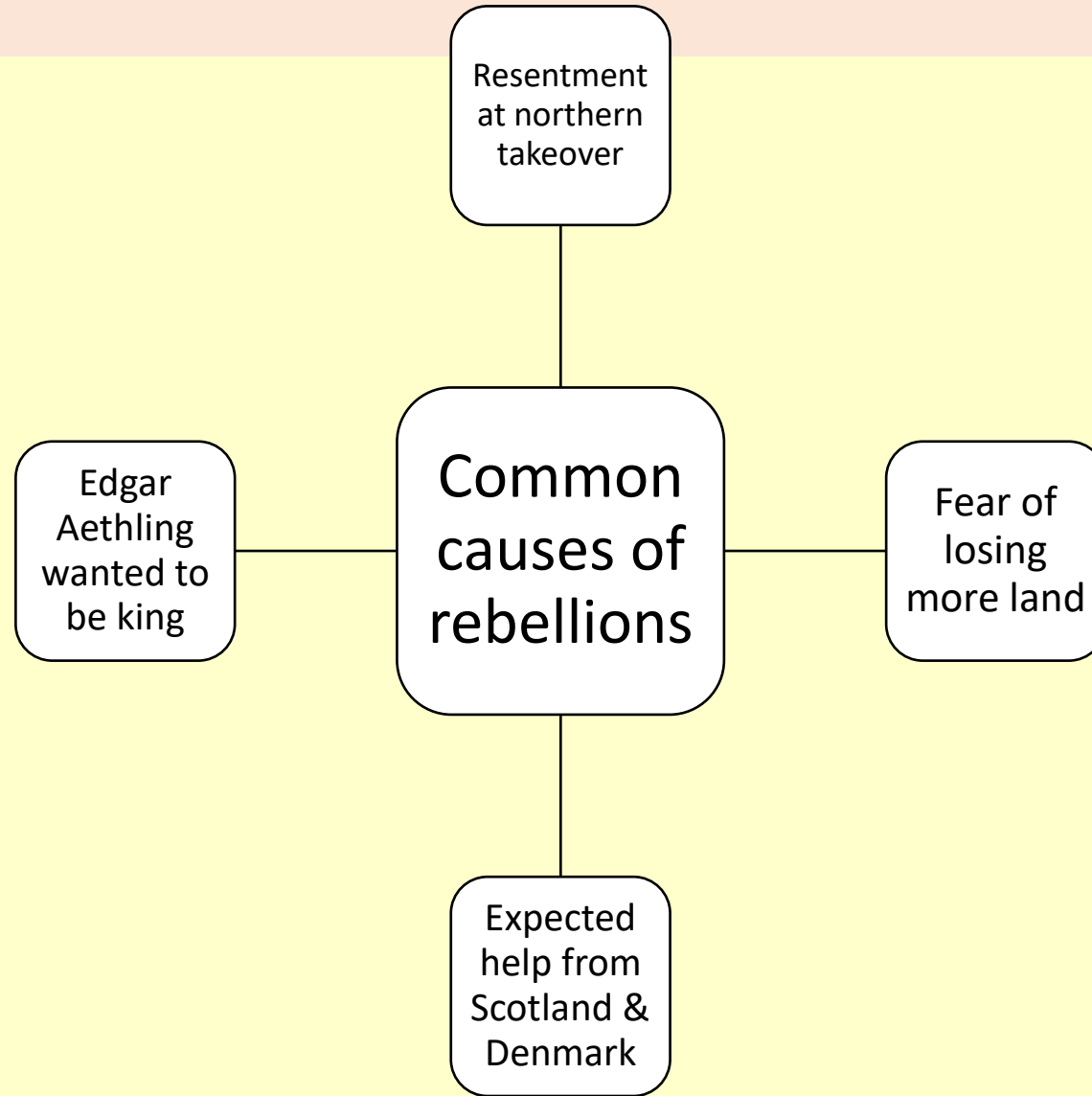
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# Key individuals

- Edgar Aethling – blood relative of Edward the Confessor, had been crowned King by the Witan after Hastings, later ‘submitted’ to William at Berkhamstead along with Edwin and Morcar
- Edwin, Earl of Mercia (elder brother of Morcar)
- Morcar, Earl of Northumbria
- Malcolm – King of Scotland
- Swein – King of Denmark
- Hereward the Wake – (possibly) Anglo-Saxon thegn who’d lost land

# What were the main causes of the rebellions?



# BBC Teach Revolt and Resistance (5:59)



Revolt 1: 1068 Earls Edwin and Morcar



# Recap – who were Edwin and Morcar?

## Edwin and Morcar



**Edwin** (died 1071) was the elder brother of Morcar, Earl of Northumbria, grandson of Leofric, Earl of Mercia. He succeeded to his father's title and responsibilities on his death in 1062.

His younger brother, **Morcar** was elected Earl of Northumbria when Tostig Godwinson was ejected by the Northumbrians (October 3, 1065). Tostig had been accused of robbing churches, depriving men of their lands and lives, and acting against the law.



# 1068 – the revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar

- How did Edwin and Morcar prepare for rebellion?
- Why was TRUST a cause of Edwin and Morcar's revolt?
- What actions did William take to end the revolt?
  - Immediate
  - Castles
  - Norman soldiers
- Outcome for Edwin and Morcar



# 1068 – the revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar

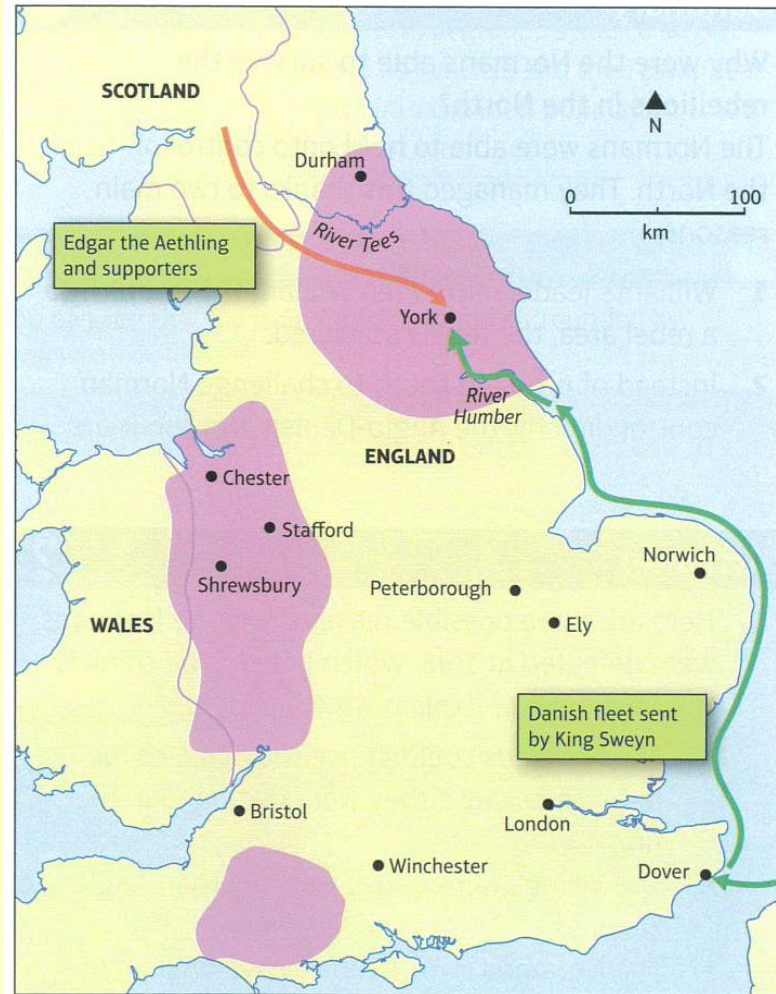
- Why did the revolt fail?

<b>No strong alternative English king</b>	<b>Leadership of rebellion was poor</b>	<b>Rebellion was not co-ordinated and lacked support</b>	<b>William's actions and leadership</b>
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# Revolt 2: 1069 Edgar Aethling and the Northern Rebellions

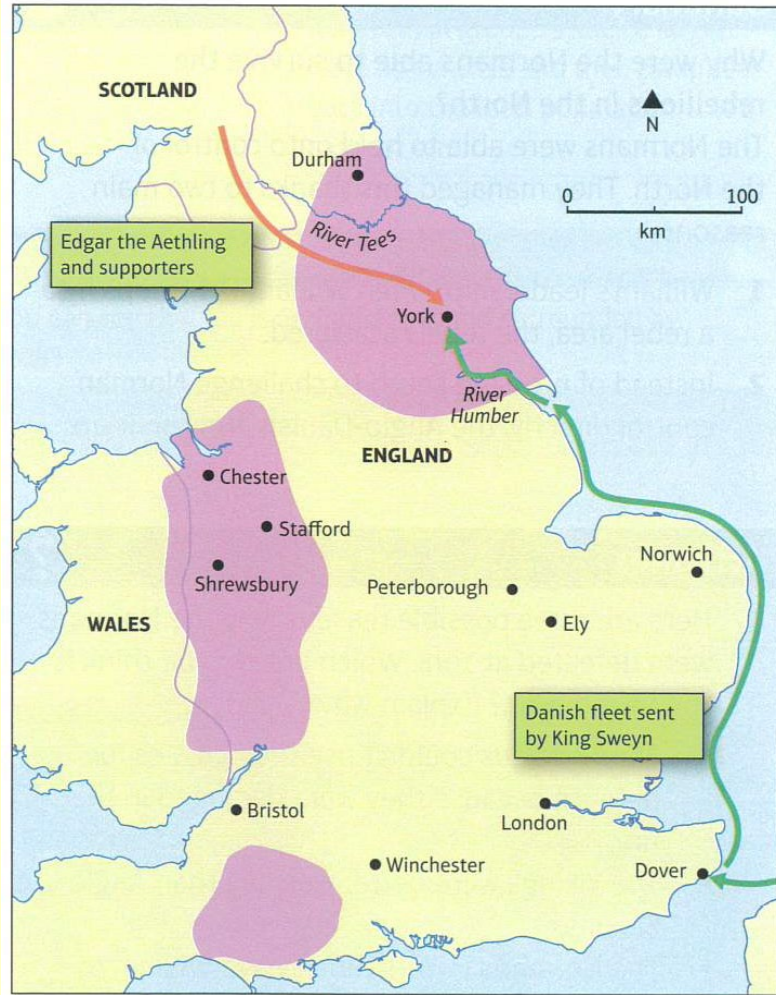
# 1069 Edgar Aethling and the Northern Rebellions – rebellion 1 – early 1069



- January 1069 and murder of Comyn
- Northern anger and siege of York
- Actions of Edgar Aethling
- William's reactions:
  - march north
  - new castle

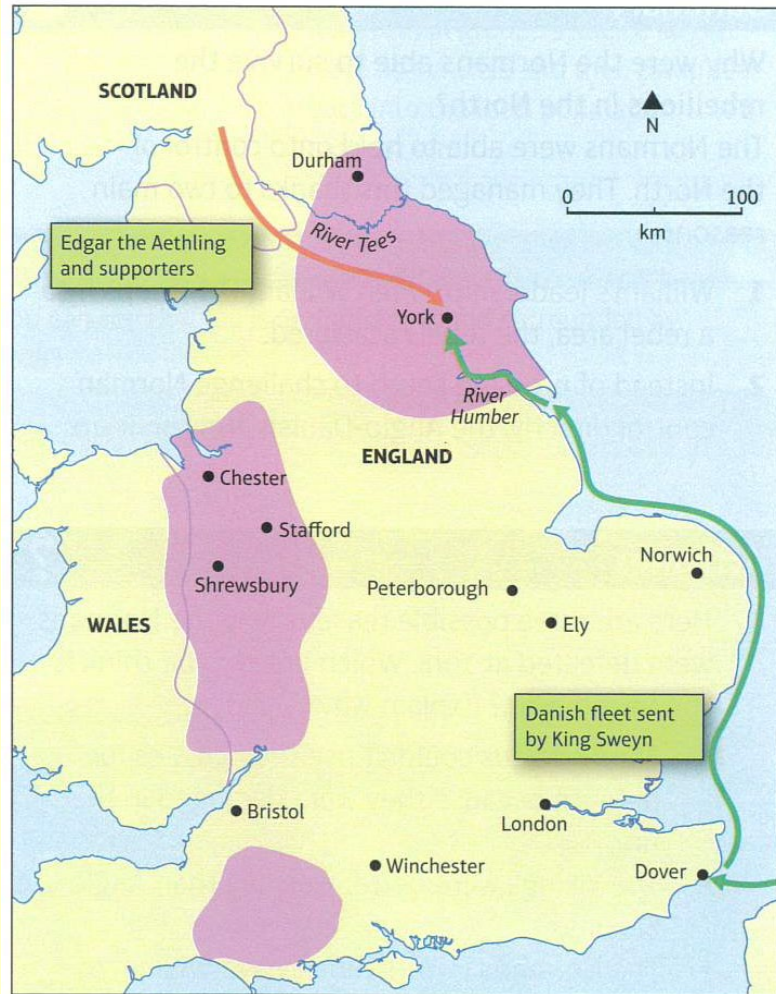


# 1069 Edgar Aethling and the Northern Rebellions – rebellion 2 – Spring and Autumn 1069



- Why was the second revolt more dangerous?
  - King Swein of Denmark
  - Edgar Aethling
- William's reaction:
  - combined threats
  - leadership – march north
  - significance of Christmas in York
  - importance of Danish greed

# Why did the revolt fail?

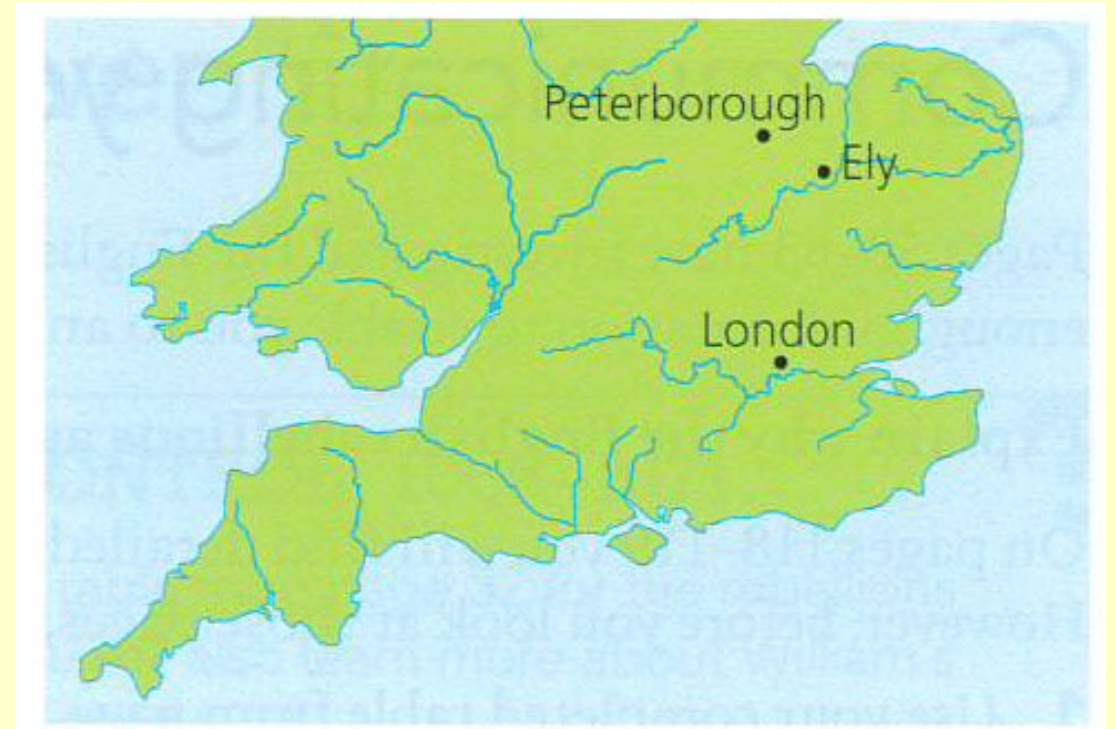


<b>No strong alternative English king</b>	<b>Leadership of rebellion was poor</b>	<b>Rebellion was not coordinated and lacked support</b>	<b>Danes had their own motives and plans</b>	<b>William's actions and leadership</b>
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Revolt 3: 1070-71 Hereward the Wake  
and the Rebellion at Ely

# 1070-1071 Hereward the Wake and rebellion at Ely

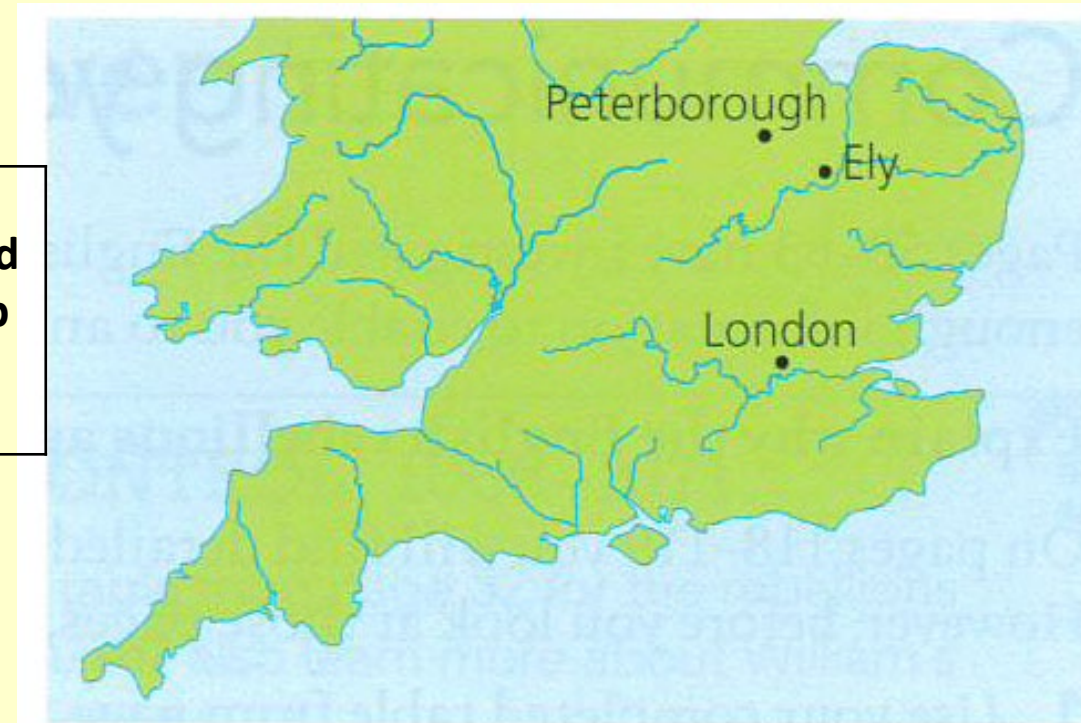
- Why was Ely a perfect location for an Anglo-Saxon rebellion?
  - Danish and King Swein
  - English and Hereward
- William's reaction and Norman cruelty
  - Danish
  - Norman cruelty against Anglo-Saxon rebels





# Why did the revolt fail?

<b>No strong alternative English king</b>	<b>Leadership of rebellion was poor</b>	<b>Rebellion was not co-ordinated and lacked support</b>	<b>Danes had their own motives and plans</b>	<b>William's actions and leadership</b>
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# Summary

- The rebellions of 1068-1071 were caused by loss of land and resentment over Norman control.
- Edwin and Morcar's revolt collapsed quickly.
- The Northern rebellions of 1069 and Ely 1070-1071 were more serious because of Scottish and Danish involvement.
- William's brutal tactics were successful in ending the Anglo-Saxon rebellions.

William I in power: securing the kingdom 1066-1087

## How did William deal with Anglo-Saxon resistance 1068-1071?

Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Revolt</b>	To take violent action against authority
<b>Rebellion</b>	An attempt to overthrow a government
<b>Siege</b>	the act of surrounding a place by an armed force in order to defeat those defending it
<b>Castleries / Castellan</b>	Units of land surrounding a (motte & bailey) castle and controlled by the governor of a castle
<b>Fen</b>	Flat, low-lying marshland area of eastern England criss-crossed by small rivers and streams
<b>Harry</b>	Persistently carry out attacks on an enemy and their territory, to lay waste, to devastate
<b>Razed</b>	Completely destroyed

Grade	Outcomes
<b>4</b> <i>KNOW</i>	Describe key details of the main causes and events of each of the rebellions
<b>6</b> <i>APPLY</i>	Explain the reasons why William successfully dealt with each rebellion
<b>8</b> <i>ANALYSE</i>	Analyse the outcome of each rebellion for Norman control over England from 1071

Learning sequence

The submission of the Earls

Castles

Edwin & Morcar –  
Rebellions in the  
North

Hereward the  
Wake

The Harrying of  
the North

Land Ownership

The Revolt of the  
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